

B O C A G I A N A

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HYDROMYA DORSALIS (FABRICIUS, 1798) (DIPTERA, SCIOMYZIDAE) NEW TO MADEIRA

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ABSTRACT. Two males and one female of *Hydromya dorsalis* (Fabricius, 1798) (Diptera, Sciomyzidae) were collected on 18th April 1986 at Ribeira dos Socorridos east of Câmara de Lobos. Hitherto only one species belonging to the fly family *Sciomyzidae*, the endemic *Pherbellia inclusa* (Wollaston, 1858), had been recorded from the island.

RESUMO. Dois machos e uma fêmea de *Hydromya dorsalis* (Fabricius, 1797) (Diptera, Sciomyzidae) foram colhidos a 18 de Abril de 1986 na Ribeira dos Socorridos, a Lest de Câmara de Lobos. Até à data somente uma espécie pertencente à família *Sciomyzidae*, a endémica *Pherbellia inclusa* (Wollaston, 1858) tinha sido assinalada nesta ilha.

The volcanic island of Madeira is situated in the NE Atlantic at 32°40' N 17°00' W. This is approximately 600 km SW of Portugal and 250 km

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N of the Canary islands. Members of the staff and graduate students of the Zoological Museum, University of Bergen, participated in an excursion to the island in April 1986.

Two males and one female of *Hydromya dorsalis* (Fabricius, 1798) (Fam. Sciomyzidae) were collected at one locality at Ribeira dos Socorridos east of Câmara de Lobos on 18th April 1986. This was the only locality where this species was found.

Professor Dr. R. Rozkošný, Brno, Czechoslovakia confirmed the identification of the specimens and provided information on the distributional area of this species. Thus the distribution of *H. dorsalis* extends from Fennoscandia in the north to North Africa in the south. It has been found in the Transcaucasus, from across central Asia and Siberia to the far east of the USSR including the Kurile islands. It has further been reported from the Near and Middle East. Thus the present record from Madeira was not very surprising.

Material of the endemic Madeiran Sciomyzid species, *Pherbellia inclusa* (Wollaston, 1858) was also collected, from the following localities: Caniço, 8th April 1986, 4 males 2 females, 12th April 1986, 6 males 4 females; Ribeira de Boaventura, 1.3 km W off João Frino, 10th April 1986, 1 male; João Frino, 10th April 1986, 1 male; Tabua, 16th April 1986, 1 male; Ribeira Seca, 1 km of Prazeres, 16th April 1986, 3 females; Ribeira dos Socorridos, E of Câmara de Lobos, 18th April 1986, 1 female; Funchal, Gorgulho, 18th April 1986, 1 male; Funchal, Pico da Cruz at 261 m, 19th April 1986, 19 males 11 females 19th April 1986, 1 female.

The locality at Pico da Cruz where 30 specimens were collected consisted of the inside of an empty water reservoir with a trickle of water. A single female was also collected in a dry locality just outside the reservoir.

P. inclusa is probably a common species in many parts of Madeira. See also records in the literature in Becker (1908) and Frey (1948).

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BOCAGIANA

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NOTES ON TWO MADEIRA PLANTS

By N. C. H. KRAUSS ¹

The composite plant «Abundância» (*Eupatorium adenophorum* Spreng.) has been known in Madeira for many years. On July 24, 1962 I collected a second species of *Eupatorium*, *E. riparium* Schultz-Bip., confirmed by the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, England. This was growing in association with *E. adenophorum* in a damp area along a path near Monte. Both these species of *Eupatorium* are native to Mexico. I have seen *E. riparium* growing along a small stream in a ravine at the Desierto de los Leones, Distrito Federal, in the hills above Mexico City. Both species are pests in grazing land in Hawaii.

On November 7, 1960 I collected specimens of *Ulex minor* Roth (determined by Royal Botanic Garden, Kew) in the grassy hills above Ribeiro Frio. Since then I have seen it also at Encumeada and Santo da Serra. *Ulex europaeus* L. has been known in Madeira for a long time, but I have not seen any records of *U. minor*.

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